

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY
CONDITION

OF THE

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT
OF PENRITH.

For the Year 1905.

FRANCIS HASWELL,

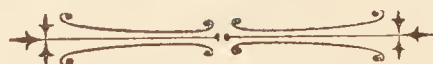
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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PENRITH:

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1906.

ANNUAL REPORT.



GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The District of the Penrith Rural Council covers an area of 161,293 acres, but a large amount of this is fell land, uncultivated, and only grazed by sheep. The general characteristics are hill and dale, numerous small valleys, and the larger valley of the Eden on the East side of the district.

The highest altitudes are Crossfell on the East Side, 2930 feet, and Blencathra on the West, 2847 feet; the lowest level is about 250 feet at the extreme North of the district near Wreay and Armathwaite.

The population is entirely rural, occupying numerous villages and isolated farm houses scattered between them. It is generally well housed and fed; destitution of the extreme kind does not occur, as may be evidenced by the fact that there are only about 100 persons receiving relief in the district.

GEOLOGY.

On the West side the geological formation is chiefly Skiddaw Slate and Volcanic Rocks, and it is in this part of the district that the high ground principally occurs, viz.:—Blencathra, parts of Helvellyn and Skiddaw. Further East is a long belt of Carboniferous Limestone, running nearly North and South, which then gives place to Permian Sandstone, comprising the whole of Penrith Fell and extending across the River Eden to the slopes of the Pennine Range, where the Carboniferous series again commences on the East side of the Great Pennine Fault.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

There have been 282 births registered in the whole district during the year, occurring in the three sub-districts, as follows:—

				Males.		Females.
Penrith Rural Sub-district	..	..	..	40	--	37
Greystoke	..	..	..	54	—	49
Kirkoswald	..	...	..	45	—	57
				139		143

The Birth-rate is thus 22.08 per 1,000, reckoned on an estimated population of 12,765; this is rather below the average of the last 10 years, but not so much as to be of any moment.

Of these births only 16 were illegitimate, giving an illegitimate Birth-rate of 1.15 per 1000 population, and 53.12 per 1000 births; this is satisfactory as compared with last year, but it must be noted that the Rural Sub-district of Penrith is alone responsible for the decrease, as there was only one illegitimate birth there during the year.

For the last five years the figures are :—

				Per 1000 Population.		Per 1000 Births.
1900	...	...	...	·98	—	46·64
1901	...	...	...	·95	—	44·76
1902	...	...	...	·89	—	41·13
1903	...	...	...	1·28	—	58·44
1904	...	...	...	1·94	—	84·45

This year's figures are below the average of England and Wales.

The analysis of Births, according to districts, is given below :—

District.	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.	Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Legitimate Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 1000 population.	Illegitimate Birth-rate per 1000 Births.
Penrith Rural	77	1	24·42	24·10	·32	12·98
Greystoke	103	7	23·73	22·11	1·62	67·96
Kirkoswald	102	8	19·34	17·82	1·52	78·43
TOTALS	282	16	22·08	20·93	1·15	53·12

GENERAL MORTALITY.

Death Rate.

The number of deaths during the year has been 153; but two of non-residents at Threlkeld Sanatorium have to be deducted making a total of 151, on which the death-rate is calculated. This on the estimated population is the very satisfactory rate of 11·82, and is the lowest of which I have any record.

Classification of Deaths according to age.

(a) *Under One Year.*—There has been a new table issued by the Local Government Board this year to show infantile deaths. These deaths have always been given in this report, but they can be seen in a tabular form now, and perhaps with greater detail. There are 16 only, and none are from Infectious Disease or Diarrhoea, and half the total are from causes connected with Debility at birth. The infantile Death-rate is only 53·73, a very small figure and one much below our average, which itself is a low one for Rural England.

(b) *One Year and under Five Years.*—There have been six deaths at these ages, one from Measles and one from Accident, and the others from Diseases of the Respiratory System.

(c) *Five to Fifteen Years.*—One from Drowning—the others do not call for comment.

(d) *Fifteen to Twenty-five Years*.—Four deaths, one from Phthisis, and one from Acute Rheumatism.

(e) *Twenty-five to Sixty-five Years*.—52 deaths occur during these ages which is a larger proportion of the total than is usual.

Cancer accounts for seven, Phthisis only for two, Heart Disease for twelve, and Violence three. The rest are due to various local Diseases.

(f) *Sixty-five Years and upwards*.—69 deaths take place during this period.

Senile Decay accounts for 12, Cancer for the same number.

Apoplexy and Heart Disease together 29.

The age of the oldest person at death was 96 years.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

From the **Principal Zymotic Diseases** see Zymotic Sickness.

There have been no deaths directly due to Influenza. One death was due to Tetanus in an infant, no doubt due to infection of the umbilical cord.

Constitutional Disease.

There are 25 deaths classified under this heading, of which 19 are due to Cancer, 3 to Phthisis, and the other 3 to Acute Rheumatism.

Cancer: Nineteen is a large number of deaths out of a total of 151 from all causes, and the highest number of which I have any record in one year. By far the majority of the cases are in some part of the Alimentary tract. It is sincerely to be hoped that recent discoveries in the treatment of this disease may prove of lasting benefit, and that the ray of hope which they bring, may not die out and leave us wandering where we have been for so many years without light.

The death-rate from Cancer is 1.48 per 1000, and the average for 10 years is .99.

It may be of interest to give the death-rate for the last 11 years separately, it is as follows:—

1895	...	...	1.08	1901	...	...	.92
1896	...	...	1.34	1902	...	...	.69
1897	...	...	1.35	1903	...	...	.92
1898	...	...	1.12	1904	...	...	1.24
1899	...	...	.75	1905	...	...	1.48
1900	...	...	.75				

Phthisis.—If the death-rate from Cancer is high, that from Phthisis is gratifyingly low, only three deaths being recorded from this cause and none at all from other forms of Tubercular Disease.

The mortality rate from Phthisis is thus only .23 per 1000, while the average for 10 years is .77.

It is too early yet to speak with certainty of the effect of the Sanatorium at Threlkeld, as several years must elapse before the permanency of the improvement effected there can be gauged.

Developmental Diseases.

There are few premature births and 13 of the deaths under this heading are due to Senile Decay.

Local Diseases

The largest proportion of deaths always come under this heading and this year it accounts for 90 of which Apoplexy and Heart Diseases absorb 43.

Deaths from Violence.

There are six deaths from causes under this heading, two being Suicide, and one from poisoning with Ammonia.

Deaths from Ill-defined Causes.

There are five deaths which must be placed in this category, all of which had been notified to the Coroner, but in which he did not consider an inquest necessary.

There are only two "not-certified" deaths, and seven inquests have been held during the year.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

Zymotic Death-rate.—This is very small and would have been Nil but for a death from Erysipelas, as it is, it gives the abnormally small rate of .08 per 1000.

There have only been 20 cases of Infectious Disease during the year—of these 12 are Scarlatina, 7 Erysipelas and 1 Puerperal Fever. Smallpox, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever have all been absent for the second year in succession.

Erysipelas : None of the cases call for any note—indeed this disease so seldom spreads that I do not see much object in its inclusion in the Infectious Disease Notification Act.

Scarlatina : We have been spared any serious epidemic of this disease during the year.

Two cases occurred at Great Salkeld during the beginning of the year, but I could not trace any definite source of infection. Again in July a case was notified at Great Salkeld but in this case the source of infection seems to be Appleby.

A case occurred at Ainstable evidently in connection with a case at the same house in 1904.

In April a case was reported at Hutton Row, and in this instance no cause could be found, and similarly with a case at Lazonby in May.

A man was notified as having Scarlatina at High Hesket in May, and this was evidently due to visitors at the Yeomanry Camp, as was another case in the Urban District at the same time.

In August a boy was notified from Cumrew School, which is in this district, although the village is in Brampton area and there had been cases there.

Two cases were reported from Stainton in November and December, and there appears to have been several doubtful cases there of a mild character.

A little girl at Ousby also had Scarlatina and no definite cause could be found.

The character of the disease has been mild, and it is just in these cases that it is so difficult to find the cause, because antecedent mild cases bring the disease and are not recognised and pass it on, unknowing to others.

Nine cases were removed to the Hospital and all did well.

Schools were closed on account of Infectious Disease at Cumrew and Stainton.

A child died from Measles at Kirkoswald, but I have no information of epidemic elsewhere.

The Hospital for Infectious Disease is in the Urban District and is managed by a Joint Hospital Board. There is also a separate Smallpox Hospital under the same Board.

Disinfection of Bedding, &c., is performed at the Hospital by a Reck's Steam Disinfecter, and at the homes of patients by an Equifex Sprayer in which Formalin is used.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Exception was taken by some Members of the Council to my remarks in last year's report as to the sufficiency of house accommodation in the district. I have made an extended inquiry on this subject, and have come to the conclusion that generally speaking there is no demand for an increased number of houses, except in one or two villages, and that in some villages there are unoccupied houses.

There are a certain number of cottages of an old type, damp, with small window space, insufficient ventilation and thatched roof requiring removal, these are being gradually attended to; but it is difficult to find a satisfactory remedy when owners say that it would be better to have them untenanted than spend money in repairs which will give no return. If a closing order is obtained some old folks will be left houseless with the Workhouse as their only refuge, and I do not think the Council would care either to adopt this remedy or to go in for a scheme of building operations on their own account.

The Bye-laws have been lessened in stringency so as to meet cases where the general plan of the proposed building is satisfactory, but the height of rooms, size of joists, &c., do not come up to the standard of the bye-laws. The Council have however no intention of adopting different regulations as regards drainage and such purely sanitary matters.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

A considerable number of villages have a public sewer, and they have all been working satisfactorily during the year. A complaint from Great Salkeld of a nuisance caused by a manhole is to be remedied by a ventilating shaft.

A drain at Hunsonby which had become a sewer by private connections being made to it, being complained of, a different line of pipe and another outfall has been arranged.

At Edenhall a scheme of Sewerage has been formulated which has received the sanction of the Edenhall Trustees, and the Council will have to adopt it, but they do so with some reluctance, on account of the great expense for such a small scheme; this is chiefly because no satisfactory land can be obtained for the outfall, and bacterial treatment has to be adopted. Also the annual expense of such a scheme is bound to be considerable and will probably amount to a good more than £7, as estimated by the Engineer.

At Renwick a complaint was made of the sewage outfall running into a stream, and the sewer has been extended and is being carried into land belonging to the Parish.

The outfall of the sewer at Newton Reigny is not satisfactory and a complaint has been made by the owner of the field, alongside which it runs. Alterations are contemplated which will remedy the complaint.

Generally the sewage outfalls have been well attended to during the year.

The Sanitary Inspectors present yearly reports as to the condition of the sewers, and repairs required.

The villages which have sewers are :—Armathwaite, Blencarn (part), Culgaith, Croglin, Great Salkeld, Glassonby, Greystoke, Kirkoswald, Lazonby, Langwathby, Little Salkeld, Newton, Penruddock, Skelton, Renwick, Stainton (part), Threlkeld, Low Hesketh, and Edenhall.

SCAVENGING.

This is done privately—most of the houses have the privy-midden system, and, as is usually the case, many of them are left too long before being emptied ; usually in a village we find on inspection three or four houses where occupiers have to be reminded of their duties. There are a good many pail-closets, and I am trying to have all schools converted to this system as soon as possible.

WATER SUPPLY.

The general supply of the district is from wells, the majority of which are shallow, but many villages, especially on the East side, have a public supply from springs in their neighbourhood.

All these are gravitation supplies except Hunsonby and Winskill, and Glassonby, where the water of springs are raised by rams.

The villages are :—Ainstable, Croglin, Dacre, Gamblesby, Glassonby, Hunsonby and Winskill, Kirkoswald, Lazonby, Langwathby, Melmerby, Ousby, Blencarn, Renwick, Skirwith, Great Salkeld, and Threlkeld.

There are also private supplies to the villages of Greystoke, Edenhall and Calthwaite, all of which are largely in the hands of one owner.

The Edenhall supply remains in the same state as previously.

The Council after mature consideration of many alternatives have decided to promote a scheme for those parts of Hesketh parish which were reported on some time ago as needing a supply of water, viz :—High Hesketh, Armathwaite and the parts adjoining, and they have decided to utilize the Clint spring above Scalehouses, and to supply the last named place ; also Ruckcroft and Longdales, and many farms and much land *en route*. The cost of this scheme is estimated at £7,000.

The scheme of water supply from Blencathra, for the whole West district, including the parish of Hesketh was rejected on account of the cost, as the share of Hesketh parish alone being calculated at £10,000 ; but should the Urban Council decide to carry out their scheme from the same source it may be possible to arrange terms whereby many places adjacent to the line of pipe in the West Division of the district will benefit.

Skelton, which has a supply from springs which are collected in troughs in the villiage, is apparently not very satisfied with it, and I have had suggestions that a gravitation supply from Blencathra might be arranged for them, and there are some places near to which have a decidedly bad supply, viz.: Hutton Roof, which is the worst sufferer in the district, also Ellonby and Lamonby.

The supply at Skirwith has been failing during the year, and this is apparently due to the springs not giving as much water as when the scheme was put in in the year 1881, even with the addition of the supplementary supply of 1891. Consequently it is now proposed to take in water from Ardle Beck, above the limits of human habitation.

Culgaith, which for a long time has been dependent on private supplies and public wells is agitating for a public scheme. Many of the private and all the public wells have been dry for periods during the year, and the Council is now taking the matter into consideration.

The spring from which Langwathby derives its supply has been recently fenced in so as to render any contamination of the surface impossible.

At Plumpton, by private enterprise, an excellent spring of water has been found by a water diviner in the red Sandstone at a depth of over 100 feet; both the quantity and quality appear excellent: a windmill has been put up and if everything goes well the water might be available for public use to those houses which at present are without a supply in this village.

The various Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors at intervals.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS' ACT, 1901.

Registers have been compiled of all places coming under the Act, which in this district chiefly consist of Joiners' and Blacksmiths' Shops. Generally speaking these have plenty of air space and ventilation, some few require Sanitary amendment still, and others have been put into better condition during the year.

"Want of ventilation" refers to small and inconvenient windows which will not open, but as most of the Joiners' and Blacksmiths' places have large doors which will and are usually open, it is not a matter of urgent necessity to have windows with sashes.

The cases of "want of cleanliness" only refer to Blacksmiths' places requiring white washing, and these will all be attended to this year.

Some floors of Blacksmith's Shops are of earth and slope to the interior, and we are trying to have brick and cement floors introduced.

Other nuisances such as "want of covered ashpit" are being remedied.

Sanitary accommodation: these are usually defective privies and in some instances none at all—but usually the occupier's own house supplies the defect.

Section 22 of the Public Health Act, 1890, is not in force in this district.

The standard of sufficiency and suitability adopted is that each workshop and workplace should have one privy or water closet of good construction available for the use of the workers, who in no case are more than 3 or 4 in number.

GENERAL.

Systematic house to house inspections are made from time to time of various parts of the district, and other nuisances dealt with as they arise. There is little difficulty in getting nuisances abated, and occupiers, when it is their default, readily attend to instructions, and comparatively few cases have to be reported to the Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act and part of the Public Health Amendment Act (1890) are adopted in this district.

The reports of the Sanitary Inspectors and various tables are appended.

TABLE I.

FOR WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEARS.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		DEATHS AT ALL AGES.		Deaths in Public Insti- tutions.	Deaths of Non- residents register'd in District.	Deaths of residents register'd beyond District.	DEATHS AT ALL AGES. NETT.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	RATES.*				Number	Rate.*
1895	13396	325	24.26	34	98.42	211	15.57	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
1896	13339	330	24.73	19	62.07	163	12.21	"	"	"	"	"
1897	13282	336	25.29	26	99.69	225	16.94	"	"	"	"	"
1898	13225	291	21.92	24	82.33	175	13.23	"	"	"	"	"
1899	13168	323	24.52	34	108.01	173	13.13	"	"	"	"	"
1900	13111	289	22.04	25	86.5	191	14.56	"	"	"	"	"
1901	12995	271	20.85	26	95.94	164	12.31	"	"	"	"	"
1902	12967	279	21.30	16	51.35	160	12.31	"	"	"	"	"
1903	12911	287	22.23	30	108.16	169	13.08	"	"	"	"	"
1904	12823	296	25.08	23	77.70	166	12.94	1	1	"	165	12.93
Averages for years 1895--1904.	13121	302	23.33	26	87.01	179	13.62	1	1	"	165	12.93
1905	12765	282	22.08	16	56.73	153	11.98	2	2	"	151	11.82

* Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages, 13,023..... } At Census
 Number of inhabited houses, 2743 } of 1901
 Average number of persons per house, 4.75 ... }

Area of District in acres ... 161,293.

TABLE II.
PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	PENRITH SUB-DISTRICT.				GREYSTOKE.				KIRKOSWALD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1896 ...	3227	87	35	4	4616	111	63	8	5508	132	65	9
1897 ...	3208	65	55	5	4612	110	86	11	5493	161	84	10
1898 ...	3189	75	37	5	4608	100	61	12	5478	116	77	7
1899 ...	3170	77	47	9	4604	108	57	12	5463	138	69	13
1900 ...	3151	63	56	4	4600	90	63	10	5448	136	73	11
1901 ...	3146	69	39	7	4433	92	56	8	5362	120	69	11
1902 ...	3200	64	38	2	4413	94	52	3	5354	121	70	11
1903 ...	3187	73	40	6	4393	90	63	16	5331	124	66	8
1904 ...	3166	76	38	7	4361	99	61	6	5296	121	67	10
Averages of years 1896 to 1904.	3182	72	43	6	4575	99	62	9	5415	129	71	10
1905 ...	3152	77	42	6	4340	103	51	1	5273	102	58	9

Showing Deaths Registered from all Causes during the Year 1905.

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE DISTRICT.						Total Cases Notified in each locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from ea. locality		
	At Ages—Years.						Penrith	Greystoke	Kirkoswald	Penrith	Greystoke	Kirkoswald
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.						
Smallpox	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous croup	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	2	2	1	4
Scarlet fever	11	...	2	8	1	...	3	1	7	2	1	...
Typhus fever	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Plague	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	19	...	2	8	1	5	6	4	9	2	1	4

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1905.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	Periods of Months.										Total Deaths under One Year.	
						1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.
All Causes. { Certified .. Uncertified ..	4	2	..	2	8	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	16
WASTING DISEASES.																	
Premature Birth ..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Defects ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ..	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Convulsions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Causes..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	2	..	2	8	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	16

Deaths from **all Causes at all Ages** ... **151.**

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1905 for the Rural District of Penrith on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
<i>Factories</i> (Including Factory Laundries.)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<i>Workshops</i> (Including Workshop Laundries.)	66	13	"
<i>Workplaces</i>	14	Nil.	"
<i>Homeworkers' Premises</i>	Nil.	"	"
Total	80	13	Nil.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	9	9
Want of ventilation ...	1	1
Overcrowding
Want of drainage of floors ...	2	2
Other nuisances
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient
{ unsuitable or defective	4	3
{ not separate for sexes
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (s. 107)
Giving out work to be done in { unwholesome (s. 108)
premises which are { infected (s. 110)
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or smallpox (s. 109).
Other offences
Total	16	15

3.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.			NUMBER.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	...	...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors { Notified by H.M. Inspectors	...	...	...
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but { Reports (of action taken) sent to	...	...	...
not under the Factory Act (s 5)	...	H.M. Inspectors.	...
Other ...	...	...	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—			
Certificates granted during the year	...	...	...
In use at the end of the year	...	...	...
Homework :—			
<i>Lists of Outworkers*</i> (s. 107) :—			
Lists received	...	...	...
Addresses of Outworkers	{ forwarded to other Authorities	...	...
	{ received from other Authorities	...	...
<i>Homework in unwholesome or infected premises</i> :—			
Notices prohibiting homework in unwholesome premises (s. 108)	...	...	...
Cases of infectious disease notified in homeworkers' premises	...	...	...
Orders prohibiting homework in infected premises (s. 110)	...	...	...
Workshops on the register (s. 131) at the end of the year	...	...	59
<div>Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop-bakehouses may be enumerated here.</div>			
Total number of workshops on register			59

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PENRITH.

INSPECTORS' REPORT of the Sanitary Measures carried out for the Year ending December 31st, 1905.

INSPECTORS:—*East Division*: THOMAS WATSON, Kirkoswald. *West Division*: WILLIAM LEE, Penrith.

	East Division.		West Division.	
No. of Complaints	4	
No. of Inspections	291	
No. of Re-inspections	47	
Result of Inspections	Several Nuisances abated	Several Nuisances abated
Orders issued for Sanitary Amendments of Houses and Premises	4	5
Houses, Premises, &c., Cleaned and Repaired	13	8
Whitewashed, &c.	11	1
Houses Disinfected after Illness of an Infectious Character	7, including one school	6
House Drains:—				
Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped, &c.	19	24
Ventilated	8	2
Privies and W.C.'s:—				
Repaired, &c.	2	14
Supplied with Water	4	1
New Provided	4	9
Water Supplies:—				
New Wells	None	None
Wells Cleaned Out	1	4
Schemes Carried Out	Glassonby improved	None
Sewerage Works:—				
Schemes Carried Out	Part of Culgaith, Ren-School, and part of Glassonby	None
Certificates for New Houses	3	5
Licensed Cowsheds:—				
Number in District and Number of Inspections	6 Inspected. 3 fourtimes, others twice	12 Inspected. 8 three times, others twice
Special Visits to Cases of Infectious Illness	17	9

SANITARY RETROSPECT.

- 1873—Kirkoswald Sewer.
- 1876—Renwick Sewer.
- 1878—Ainstable Water Supply.
 - Blencarn Water Supply.
 - Langwathby Water Supply.
- 1880—Blencowe Water Improvements.
- 1881—Great Salkeld Water Supply.
 - Skirwith Water Supply.
- 1884—Greystoke Sewer.
- 1887—Croglin Water Supply (Private).
 - Greystoke Water Supply (Private).
- 1888—Threlkeld Water Supply.
 - Calthwaite Water Supply (Private).
- 1889—Renwick Water Supply.
 - Infectious Diseases Notification Act adopted
- 1890—Great Salkeld Sewer (Part of Village).
 - Glassonby Sewer.
 - Stainton Water Supply.
 - Lazonby Water Supply.
- 1891—Skelton Sewer (Part of Village).
 - Skirwith Water Supply (Supplementary).
- 1892—Armathwaite Sewer.
- 1893—Stainton Sewer (Part of Village).
 - Culgaith Sewer (Part of Village).
 - Gamblesby Water Supply.
- 1894—Kirkoswald Water Supply.
 - Glassonby Water Supply.
 - Edenhall Water Supply (Private).
 - Lazonby Sewer.
- 1895—Langwathby Sewer.
- 1896—Little Salkeld Sewer (Part of Village).
 - Blencarn Sewer (Part of Village).
 - Ousby Water Supply.
 - Hunsonby and Winskill Water Supply.
- 1897—Threlkeld Sewer.
 - Melmerby Water Supply.
 - Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, adopted.
 - Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, adopted.
- 1898—Bye-Laws relating to New Buildings and Common Lodging Houses adopted.
- 1899—Croglin Sewer (Part of Village).
- 1900—Stainton Sewer (Part of Village).
- 1902—Croglin Sewer, completed.
 - Culgaith Sewer, completed.
- 1903—Dacre Water Supply
 - Great Salkeld Sewer, completed